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# **East Europe Report**

**POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS**

**No. 1897**

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## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

ROMANIAN-CSSR HISTORY SESSION--A session of the Romanian-CSSR Joint History Commission held a session in Prague from 9-12 June 1981 on "cooperation between Romania and the CSSR in the struggle for national and political emancipation and for establishing their independent states in 1918." In their speeches Romanian academician Emil Condurachi and CSSR academician Miroslav Kvapilak stressed the role and importance of meetings and talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Gustav Husak for strengthening the traditional, fraternal friendship between the two communist parties, countries and peoples. "On this occasion a cooperation protocol was also signed envisaging the continuation of studies and research on historic subjects of common interest." [AU181740 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Jun 81 p 6 AU]

CSO: 2700/296

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN HEALTH SPHERE DISCUSSED BY MINISTER

Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 29 Dec 80 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Llambi Zicishti, minister of health; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] This year, 1980, brings to a close the Sixth 5-year period of economic and cultural development in our country. What did the health workers accomplish?

[Answer] The final year of the Sixth 5-year period was characterized by a fine mobilization of the health workers, who have stood on guard of the people's health with a higher state of readiness and a stronger awareness and discipline on the job. During the year they placed emphasis on that which the Seventh Party Congress asked: intensification of the prophylactic character of our health service, expansion of measures to safeguard the health of mother and child and improvement of hygienic and sanitary indicators, especially in remote areas. Efforts to integrate medical and prophylactic work, especially through the expansion and reinforcement of the disease-tracking system and the dispensary system, were further intensified. Included in this framework are measures for organizing health service and control in preschool and school institutions. The end of the sixth 5-year period finds us with a quite favorable development of health service, especially in the rural areas. In comparison with 1975, the number of senior medical cadre this year has increased 163 percent. We can state without hesitation that we are on a good path toward accomplishing the recommendations which the party made to reduce the distinction between rural and urban health services as much as possible.

[Question] The Eighth Plenum of the Party Central Committee was held in June of this year. Comrade Minister, what tasks have the health service workers drawn for the future?

[Answer] The workers in our sector consider the Eighth Plenum of the Party Central Committee as an extraordinary assist which the party gives to health service workers so they can assert themselves more boldly, with



greater determination and self confidence on the broad path of development of medical science. In the numerous analyses that were made in light of the decisions of the Eighth Plenum, not only were the fine results and successes which had been achieved thus far in the field of medical studies examined, but a critical analysis of them was also made, with the goal of eliminating in the future those shortcomings and deficiencies which have resulted in inadequate development in several branches of our medical sciences.

Actually, broad groups of medical cadre, both senior and intermediate, have pledged to perform scores of scientific tasks with important topics of a national and local character, and are making greater and more serious efforts to acquire a better and more scientific knowledge of regional pathology, the structure of disease, the causes of death and especially infant mortality, and ways to steadily reduce it.

[Question] Comrade Minister, what was done this year by the health service workers regarding problems of mother and child, especially with respect to reducing sickness and infant mortality.

[Answer] During the year a better and greater effort was made to implement the party's orientations and the government's decisions concerning the further intensification of the prophylactic character of health care for the radical improvement and maintenance of the health of mother and child. For this purpose, the method and style of the work at all levels of health service for mother and child were revolutionized, from here at the ministry to the maternity wards and village health consultation centers. A better effort was made to make the problems of protecting the health of mother and child more and more the problems of society on the whole. More cadres were provided for mother and child service, the qualification of senior and middle-level cadres in this sector was further expanded, the mother and child consultation centers in large cities were decentralized and reorganized on a neighborhood basis, pediatric service started with full schedules at nurseries, intensive therapy was better organized, special care for premature and underweight babies was increased, etc.

The operational data which we have assembled in the department indicates that the index of infant mortality is below last year's level and this adds to our belief that this phenomena will continue in the future.

Nevertheless, there are still a few problems and issues that must be resolved better than they have been up to now. It is necessary that the health organs and institutions make even greater efforts to proceed at a faster pace to improve the health indices for mother and child. Special care must be shown especially for the prevention of premature births and miscarriages, to protect the newborn infant and to strengthen all measures that aim at the development and rearing of nursing infants.

Protecting and strengthening the health of mother and child requires that a better organized and better qualified effort be made, from the consultation centers to the more highly specialized pediatric and gynecological services, accompanying medical service with a more specific and varied propaganda concerning awareness and elimination of factors that have a negative influence on the health of mother and child.

[Question] Comrade Liambi, what can you tell our readers about the material base of our medical service?

[Answer] We have taken important steps forward in this direction, both during the 5-year period and during the current year. Your readers are aware that this year for the first time in Albania our talented surgeons successfully performed the difficult and delicate operation of implanting an artificial valve in the heart. Our medical staff is now developing not only in breadth but also in depth, due to the fact that specialties have increased and the necessary facilities, apparatus, material and drugs have been provided for each specialty. Among the new medical sectors that have been opened and are now functioning here, I could mention those of heart surgery, burn and plastic surgery, microsurgery, professional diseases, neonatology and prematurity, as well as the production of drugs and immunobiological preparations, etc., which indicates that progressive medicine is being applied in our country. It is understandable that we have sectors that should be cultivated better and more broadly.

Despite the results achieved in the expansion and strengthening of health service, it is necessary for the health service cadres and workers to devote greater attention to raising the quality level of healing and prophylactic work. Ambulance service should be at full readiness at all times and meet people's needs immediately. Hospitals should increase their efficiency even more, utilize their apparatus and equipment as rationally as possible, carry out precisely the criteria for in-patients and daily schedules for out-patients, and further improve the methods of diagnosis and treatment. Raising the quality level of service requires that a constant effort be made at all of the country's medical institutions to strengthen scientific discipline and to enhance each worker's sense of responsibility in implementing the many important tasks in public service.

[Question] What can you tell us about the work that the sanitary and anti-epidemic organs have done this year and how has the country's epidemiologic situation been.

[Answer] The activity of health organs and institutions has been concentrated primarily on measures of a preventative nature. As a consequence, fine results were achieved this year in promoting hygiene in the country, immunization of the population by means of systematic vaccination, and tracking down and treating contagious and professional diseases. Protection of the environment from pollution has been improved and the level of



health culture of the working masses has been enhanced. Infectious diseases this year have diminished perceptively. The organs of the state sanitation inspectorate have increased their cooperation with the other state and economic organs and with mass organizations and have shown greater vigilance and demand for respect of hygienic and sanitation regulations, especially by the administration of work and production centers. A series of specific measures has been taken to protect the environment from dust, fumes and other poisonous substances of production.

The district directorates of hygiene and epidemiology are facing the problem of intensifying their research effort and coming to grips with the most disturbing hygienic and sanitary problems that they have in their jurisdictions, providing solutions for them which conform to the most scientific standards and criteria.

During the year, the broad national hygienic and epidemiological units carried out activities wherein the country's hygienic and epidemiological situation was analyzed in detail and a critical attitude was maintained against shortcomings which hinder the accomplishment of better results in national hygiene.

[Question] What health institutions were added to the existing network this year?

[Answer] This year construction was completed on the Kukes maternity center and the Rubik and Kosina health centers in Permet, work started on the construction of maternity centers in Durres and Berat, the neuro-psychiatric hospital in Shkoder, hygienic and epidemiologic centers in Tirane and Mat, and the polyclinic in Gramsh, work continued on the blood bank in Tirane, the maternity center in Elbasan, the Kraste hospital in Mat District and a number of urban and rural nurseries were completed.

[Question] Comrade Minister, what has been done regarding the qualification of health service cadres?

[Answer] Our doctor-to-resident ratio is improving annually. This year, on the basis of statistical data, we have one doctor per 738 residents, or one doctor and intern per 579 residents. This is a very positive indicator of our public health. A fairly good effort was made this year for the qualification and specialization of this medical staff.

A total of 545 senior cadres was qualified and specialized in special programs at university clinics away from work, or at district hospitals without being away from work. A special effort was made this year to bring from the various districts to the pertinent clinics 406 auxiliary cadres, such as the head midwife of delivery homes, the midwife of mother and child consultation centers, nurses and directors of nurseries, dietitians, etc. This year, for the first time, 450 girls who have completed general high school started training for village midwifery in several districts and in Tirane.

Qualification and specialization have been planned for an even greater number of health service personnel during 1981.

[Question] In what directions will health workers concentrate their attention most during 1981, comrade minister?

[Answer] Health service personnel, as all workers, in 1981, the first year of the eventh 5-year period, will mobilize with all their might to implement all the tasks which the party has assigned and will assign in the future for the constant improvement of public health. In particular, as I stated earlier, they will endeavor to make medical service correspond as much as possible to the demands of the times, relying firmly on scientific criteria, will continue to give precedence to preventive medicine and, in a special way, will work for the constant improvement of mother and child health indices.

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CSO: 2100/38

**COMMITTEE FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CREATED**

Tirana GAZETA ZYRTARE in Albanian No 1, Mar 81 p 3

[Decree on the Creation of the Committee for Science and Technology]

[Text] In light of the great impetus given to science and technology in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and with the aim of strengthening the organization and direction of scientific research work, on the basis of the guidelines of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers Party and on the basis of Article 78 of the Constitution of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, upon recommendation of the Council of Ministers, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania decides:

**Article 1**

The Committee for Science and Technology will be created under the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

**Article 2**

The Council of Ministers will determine the duties of the Committee for Science and Technology.

**Article 3**

This decree goes into force immediately.

Tirana 10 January 1981  
Decree No 6268

**FOR THE PRESIDUM OF THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OF THE  
PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA**

**SECRETARY**

Xhafer Spahiu

**CHAIRMAN**

Haxhi Lleshi

CSO: 2100/87

PROBLEMS IN CREATING, CONSOLIDATING NEW SOCIALIST FAMILIES

Tirana KRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian Mar 81 pp 52-61

[Article by Xhorxhi Robo: "About Some Problems Concerning the Creation and Consolidation of the New Socialist Family"]

[Text] The Albanian Workers Party has always pursued a correct Marxist-Leninist policy also in the field of creating and consolidating the new socialist family. As a result of the great political, economic, social ideological and psychological transformations which have taken place in our country during the era of people's authority and of the socialist construction under the party leadership, and due to the party's comprehensive work, our family has become a social element which exerts a powerful influence in educating the new generation, in strengthening the unity of the people, and in solving the great problems of socialist construction and defense.

A characteristic of our present-day socialist family is its healthy moral-political outlook and its satisfactory educational-cultural level. Improved relations of equality and more equal rights between husband and wife and among the other members of the family are also characteristics of the socialist family. The process of fragmentation of the patriarchal family has been accelerated. In 1979, families with one or two marriages make-up 96 percent of all of the country's families. It is a positive fact that in contrast to the bourgeois-revisionist countries, a steady rise in the creation of new families has been generally the case, surpassing even the rates of the population growth. For example, during the ten year period 1969-1979, the population grew by 25.3 percent, whereas the number of new families grew by 33.7 percent.

Still, despite the achievements in creating and consolidating our new socialist family, it would be completely wrong to talk about the disappearance of all patriarchal, conservative, liberal and bourgeois-revisionist remnants which hinder the creation and consolidation of the new socialist family. The work for establishing new norms in creating and consolidating our new socialist family, which is an important component of the educational work of the party for the communist education of the new man, will continue in the future, too.

1. About the character of the marriage ties which serve as a foundation for creating our family.

relying on the party guidelines to view the problem of creating and consolidating the family in the process of development and to carry out the educational work with the people regarding this problem on the basis of conditions and the present-day demands, all the district organizations of the Democratic Front launched during the months between August and October 1980 a study about the situation of marriage and their role in consolidating the socialist family and in strengthening the unity of the people. In order to study the problem as thoroughly as possible, cooperation was carried out with other mass organizations, especially with the women's and the youth organizations, with law enforcement organs and so forth. A number of sociologists, scientists, pedagogues, jurists, urban and rural workers took part in the study.

The study shows that positive changes have taken place regarding marriage ties which are reflected in the constant strengthening of the new socialist family. In the struggle against old habits and practices, new socialist norms are being established and are being consolidated in marriage relations. The young people themselves play an important role in this process, and because they are also the most interested, they stand in the forefront of the struggle against all old norms and habits and are positively disposed to the creating and consolidating of the new family.

As a result of the educational work of the party and its levers and the conditions for becoming acquainted provided to the youths by the work collective, the school, the actions, the cultural, artistic and sport activities, in other words by our entire dynamic life, the number of those who marry for love is constantly rising. As a result of the full emancipation of our socialist society, the social opinion is accepting more and more marriages based on love as the best and healthiest form.

Marriage based on love is more common in the city among intellectuals and workers, and is currently expanding in the village too among the intellectual youth, but also among the young cooperativists with higher educational, ideological and cultural standards. For example, in the agricultural cooperative of Krutje in the district of Iushaje, out of 220 marriages concluded during the past few years, 140 were entered into on the basis of love. Other new positive features which draw one's attention in these types of marriages are marriages between youths with parents of different former religions, as well as marriages of city girls in the village and of girls from the South in the North.

But along with the adoption, support and encouragement of marriages based on love, marriages entered into through a broker must be treated more carefully, since for the time being they occupy first place in the number of marriages. In these instances, intent to marry occurs from the moment the idea is broached or suggested to the youths by someone who generally is a close friend, a member of the family or a relative, a comrade or an acquaintance. Although in the case of matchmaking, the youths themselves have the final word, nevertheless, at least during the initial phase, one cannot talk about true love, in the same way that one also cannot talk about former professional marriage brokers who performed their work for personal profit. The Democratic Front and youth organizations, without encouraging this type of marriage practice, but also without identifying today's broker with the former professional ones must give priority to and must support and encourage marriages which are entered into on the basis of the direct contact of the youths. Acquaintanceship at work, in the daily life when the young man



and woman reveal, in a mutual manner, his or her thoughts, capacities, inclinations, concepts and character, helps the youths fall in love without the need of the broker, by being aware of the positive and negative sides of each other, and the positive influence which will be mutually exerted, a fact which greatly helps overcome in a more natural and easier manner also any misunderstanding and disagreement which may arise during their conjugal life.

It must be said that although for the time being marriages entered on the basis of love are generally still in the minority, they nevertheless reflect the future trend. Whereas as regards the fact that marriage ties continue to be of diverse kinds, it must be said that giving priority to one or the other type of marriage ties requires a profound knowledge of the motives which serve as a foundation for the marriage. Without such knowledge, educational work remains indistinct and ineffective. Let us prove the importance of this by using the conclusions of the study regarding the marriages in the Berat District. It is true that in this district 40 percent of the marriages are based on love, but not always are they carried out with the consent of the parents, and things have gone so far that in some cases the families of the newly-weds do not communicate any longer with one another. It is also true that the number of marriages between young people with parents of different former religions is on the increase, but when this problem is examined more closely it results that these marriages are more common in the city than in the village, more common in villages with mixed former religions than in villages with a particular former religion. The old tradition of marriages based on barter, which in this district was more common in the Tomori area, is today very rare, but it has not been eradicated.

The main conclusion can be drawn from all this that one should neither be satisfied with the achievements so far nor should one generalize about the situation. Secondly, since the difficulties differ in the districts, zones, villages, diverse social strata, and even within these strata, a qualified and differentiated work is necessary to overcome them by coordinating the forces of all party levers, by using for this purpose experienced activists who are capable of clarifying especially the uselessness and damage of every type of marriage tie which does not take into consideration the wishes of the young people or which violates our socialist norms.

It is important that a healthy, very broad and active opinion be created throughout in support of marriage ties based on acquaintanceship and the full consent of the youths, so as to avoid unjust and abnormal phenomena as in some cases when the youths who are not capable of convincing their parents or who fail to get the support of the mass organizations, resort to so-called "kidnapping." The "kidnapping" of the girl by the boy is in itself an abnormal solution which not only causes concern to the young couple as well as to their families and those close to them, but proves also the ineffectiveness of the educational work carried out in some villages, boroughs or work collectives to create everywhere correct concepts about our new socialist family.

The Democratic Front organizations, along with the youth organizations must do more so that the marriages between boys and girls will be inspired by correct motives, in which priority is given to the demands for a correct political and moral attitude, for a socialist attitude toward collective work and property, for



an adequate educational and cultural level of both sides, and so forth. Of course, it also makes some sense that in these marriages, the economic role and their work relations are also taken into consideration, since they constitute an important factor also for the establishment of correct relations between husband and wife in the new family, but not with the idea of whether or the other party possesses wealth acquired without work. In our socialist country where work has been guaranteed for all, where the present and the future are secure, the income acquired by all through honest work constitutes life's material base. Experience has shown that when in marriages the "hearth," the "big door," or "wealth" play a role, then in such cases the personal qualities of the girl and of the boy who plan to get married become secondary. By ignoring this most fundamental question the family, in some instances, is formed on weak foundations, is not strengthened and fails to fulfill properly its tasks as a cell of our socialist society. More is expected in this connection from the youths who are directly interested in getting to know and judging, above all, the person with whom they will be united for life.

2. A more organized struggle against old concepts and habits which hinder the establishment of marriage ties.

The creating and consolidating of the new socialist family is arrived at through struggle, by discarding from the life of the people those backward, conservative, "kanunore" (unwritten laws), or religious customs which hinder the creation of healthy family ties.

What is the situation in this field?

Although, as a whole, most of the marriages consist of those which are based on love and introductions of the youths by some relatives, in a number of districts and certain zones, many marriages continue to take place on a purchase basis. Today, of course, the former professional marriage broker does not exist but the buying of brides as such remains the same because basically, even today, when marriage takes place on a purchase basis, the young woman and man who marry do not know each other, or know each other very little; sometimes they get acquainted only in a course of a day during a walk, during a holiday or in a coffee house.

The buying of brides is in itself an old tradition which became the accepted form at a time when woman's personality was ignored, when the law in the family was made by the man, and between the men, by the head of the family. It is the duty of the party organs and basic organizations and their levers to make it clear to those who are of age and to their parents and relatives that marriage on a purchase basis is an anachronistic phenomenon in our days, when efforts are being made to create and consolidate the true socialist family. Under conditions when as a proverb says "one marries only once," it is wrong to legalize the practice of purchase by hoping that love between husband and wife will eventually develop after the marriage vows. Of course, family life, its problems and children help promote love between the partners, and trust and understanding will also develop, but they are more natural and become stronger when the partners have known each other before marriage, when this acquaintanceship has helped them draw attention to and correct in each other any shortcomings in behavior and in the attitude toward things.

In the category of marriages through marriage brokers, one must criticize especially those cases which do not take into consideration the opinion of the girls, and when during the engagement period the material obligations of one party versus the other party are calculated. In these instances the marriage does not differ much from the form of the marriages of the past, it does not respect the personality of the woman, and places the two sides on unequal positions prior to the creation of the family, something which may have a lasting effect on their life. In Martanesh in the Mat District, for example, where in addition to marriages for love and through acquaintanceship, marriages on the purchase basis continue to take place according to old denigrating traditions, it is considered as something normal that part of the transportation work within the economic unit is carried out by the women, at a time when the men find it shameful to occupy themselves with this kind of work also when possibilities exist to increase the number of and better utilize transport animals, which even now are abundant.

The harmfulness of marriages on the basis of barter must also be emphasized; these continue to take place between families or family circles in some villages of Elbasan, Gramsh and in some regions of the North. This form of marriage not only violates the right of the boy or of the girl to choose their life partner themselves, but there are also cases when, for various reasons, the marriage is dissolved, causing a deterioration in relations with "in-laws" and other splits which become a source of quarrels between families and relatives.

The Democratic Front organizations, led by the party organizations, have always supported the struggle against patriarchal, conservative and religious remnants which oppose marriages within the village and the so-called families whose members are not related by blood. The remnants were dealt powerful blows especially following the Comrade Enver Hoxha speech of February 6, 1967. But here too, the achievements have not been the same everywhere. These old and backward habits have been dealt most of the blows in the Librazhd District, where 90 percent of the marriages have taken place within the village and the merged village, as well as in the districts of Pogradec, Tirana and of Burres and, as a whole, in the districts of the South where the so-called kin, in its old meaning, has disappeared long ago. Nevertheless, in some specific districts and zones, especially in the North, the marriages within the village and the so-called kin are still very few. In the villages of the Shkoder highlands, for example, with the exception of Tamore and Bajze, marriages within the village or the so-called kin are not common any longer. In Puke and Mirdite, too, few marriages take place within the village and the "clan" as they are called in some zones.

The extremely harmful aspect of this practice is the fact that the exogamy, as a whole, becomes an objective obstacle to marriages based on acquaintance and love. It is, therefore, the task of the Democratic Front and youth organizations to inform social and family opinion about the uselessness and harmfulness of this habit. What happens actually when this habit is stubbornly practiced even by the young men and women themselves? When the young man or woman thinks that they are prevented from marrying within the village or the "clan" and they submit to this practice, he and, especially she, will simply wait, and for example, in the case of the girl, she will continue waiting until she is asked by someone or they suggest that she be asked by someone from a different village or "clan." The marriages outside the village and the "clan" also cause population mobility and

a shortage in the labor force which is especially felt in some zones, particularly in the highlands, where a more rapid development of the economy is required.

Religious prejudices, as in all the fields, have been dealt powerful blows also in the field of marriage ties. A social opinion is being created according to which when a marriage is being planned, often past connection to various former religions is not taken into consideration. In the borough No. 3 of Tirana, for example, 17 percent of the marriages have taken place between youths of various former religions, in the city of Elbasan, during the past two years, these type of marriages make up 15.7 percent of the marriages, and so forth. Many positive factors have been instrumental in this development, but the work of the Democratic Front organization and of other organizations under the leadership of the party organizations through the atheist education of the workers has had an impact also. It must be stressed, however, that the data for the districts, zones and regions, show that, without underestimating the achievements so far, henceforth, a more intensive and effective scientific atheist propaganda work is necessary. It is a fact that the boys and the girls by being together at work and in school, in actions and cultural and sport activities, get acquainted and fall in love, without taking into consideration the former religion of their parents. Under these conditions, the targets of the educational work of the mass organizations and of the youths themselves, are mainly the parents. If in the case of Shkoder District, marriages between youths of different former religions constitute only 1.6 percent of all marriages, and during the four years between 1976-1979, out of 205 marriages which have been contracted in this district between persons of various former religions, only 50 of them have taken place in the village; this proves that religious prejudices, even as a force of habit, continue to be an obstacle, and the work of the Democratic Front organizations has been and remains inadequate. Reality rejects the opinion of some cadres and activists of the Democratic Front organization of this district too, that allegedly the obstacle which religions created for the establishment of marriage ties between boys and girls of different former religions, has been overcome. The powerful negative influence which continues to be exerted in this district by the social opinion about the marriages of the youths who belonged to different former religions, is proven also by the fact that these types of marriages, not only continue to be few, but are also less durable. In Shkoder District, 23 percent of these marriages have been dissolved.

In conclusion we can say that much remains to be done by the Front organizations to explain better and more thoroughly to the working masses the party's guidelines about social problems in general, and about the creating and consolidating of our socialist family in particular, to convince and mobilize them in the struggle against concepts, backward habits and religious prejudices which also hamper marriage ties entered on the basis of acquaintance and love.

The success of this educational work, as shown by the work experience of the best Democratic Front organizations, depends very much on the understanding and treatment of the struggle against foreign habits and manifestations which hamper correct marriage ties as an aspect of the class struggle.

1. About the consolidation of the family and the problem of divorces.



Life shows that the marriages entered on the basis of acquaintance and love are more lasting, consequently there are also fewer cases of the dissolving of these types of marriages. It is also a positive fact that the number of dissolved marriages is gradually decreasing also in absolute terms. In some districts there is only one divorce per 20-26 marriages. This indicator of the creation on healthy bases and of the steady consolidation of our family is all the more impressive when compared to the bourgeois-revisionist world, where as it is known there is one divorce per 2-4 marriages.

Nevertheless, in this field, too, there is no room for complacency. The study about the situation of marriage ties showed that whereas in the overwhelming number of cases, the motives for the creation of the new family are just and solid, consequently its future too is secure, there are also cases when marriages are entered into in a hasty manner, under the pressure of a conservative or liberal environment which gives priority to the profession, place of living, economic condition and so forth. When the marriage is founded on the basis of these interests, then, among other things, the age of the partners, character weaknesses and up to physical defects of one or the other, are also not taken into consideration. And frequently, these factors become the source of feuding family relations.

But the party which has often analyzed the problems of our family, has drawn attention to the fact that sometimes family relations are also affected by the old concepts toward women, by the attitude about the alleged superiority of the man over the woman, by the narrow interests related to the psychology of private property, by the lack of mutual respect between the members of the family, especially between brides and mothers-in-law, between children and parents, as well as by other moral and material factors.

All these factors which cause the destruction of the unity of the family, must be assessed, and according to the case, an educational and differentiated work must be organized to avoid the disintegration of the family and divorce. Any indifferent attitude or even an underestimation of any matter which adversely affects family relations, as well as any hasty interference can be of great consequence.

The preventive work in this field too is of particular importance. Our Democratic Front organizations, as well as the trade union, women's and youth organizations, in their entire educational work which they carry out with the members for their communist education must pay greater attention to their education with new socialist norms which regulate family relations, which become healthy relations when they rely on the equality and harmony of all family members, on mutual respect, cooperation and mutual support.

The disruption of family relations is a bitter consequence, especially for children. A family which lacks unity cannot fulfill the important tasks of the family and of the entire society to provide their contribution required in the struggle against any foreign manifestation at work and in the society. Only a healthy family, which is characterized by the love and respect among its members, which lives with the situations and the problems solved by the party and the people is able to support, effectively, the work of the school and of the collective, of the mass organizations and of the entire society for the communist education of

the new generation. Life shows us that in those families where this unity is missing, or in which, as a result of divorce, the children remain with one of the divorced parents, in these cases the process of the education of children is also destroyed or damaged, something which is also reflected in civilized behavior and education.

The party organs and basic organizations, the organs of authority and mass organizations, must recognize the causes and the consequences of the destruction of the unity of the family, and according to the occasion and the need, and through joint efforts and skilled work, must help in upholding and strengthening its unity.

The study and the discussion regarding its conclusions shows us that the causes of divorce are diverse. The majority affect precisely those types of marriages which have taken place through brokerage or through an intermediary. The category of divorces based on so called "unconsummated marriages", is also substantial. However, family disagreements which can lead up to a divorce, occur also in those cases when the man or his parents want to act in an authoritative manner in the family, and in some cases mistreat the bride, or in those instances when they prevent her from taking part in work, political, social and cultural activities, or when there is lack of harmony due to a conflict in the bride-mother-in-law relations or between other members of the family, when one of the partners maintains a liberal behavior in life, reveals a poor character or is unfaithful, when the marriage has taken place without the consent of the parents, through "kidnapping," and so forth.

The organizations of the Democratic Front, especially following the Seventh Congress of the AWP, by keeping in mind the party's recommendation not to go to court every time there is a major problem in family relations, have carried on a great educational work with the people, have carefully treated these problems and have dealt in a serious manner with them. In Tropoje District, for example, during the past few years, 94 reconciliations have taken place, in Durres, during the past three years there have been 110 reconciliations, and in two regions of Tirana, 55 reconciliations took place in 1979 alone. In this field, there would have been greater results in other districts too if disagreements which have arisen in families had been recognized on time, and especially if the true causes of the problem had been known and a concrete work had been carried out with the people, especially with those who take mistaken positions, who nourish old patriarchal or religious, conservative or liberal concepts toward the family.

The analysis of the problems for creating and consolidating the family, shows that since they are of a complex nature, they require also a broad and profound, studied and qualified, continuous and timely educational, formulating and propaganda work, according to the circumstances and categories of people, on the basis of the cause which hinders the establishment of correct marriage ties or which adversely affect partnership and family relations.

The creation and consolidation of the family is a dynamic process. Under these conditions, the party organs and basic organizations and their levers, especially mass organizations, face the task of closely following this process and to follow it up through a qualified, educational and formational work. The personal experience of the communist cadres and social activists, that they themselves and the

people of their familiar environment enter marriage ties according to the norms of our proletarian morality, constitutes another important factor to break those old norms and traditions which hinder the creating and consolidating of our new socialist family.

All party levers must show an interest in these problems and must establish a close cooperation between them so as to solve correctly the problems of creating and consolidating our socialist family. A still greater contribution can be provided in this field by the organizations of the Democratic Front. They must know better the reality, concepts and the obstacles of different kinds, and on the basis of this, must establish concrete and clear tasks for the entire activity. It is important to create among all profound and lasting convictions about marriage and our family as a whole, and to concretize these convictions through solid marriage ties and through the constant strengthening and consolidating of our new socialist family.

5112

CSO: 2100



## ALBANIA

### BRIEFS

ENSEMBLE TO TURKEY--The "Myzeqe" ensemble of Fier District left for Turkey in the framework of the agreement for cultural exchanges between Albania and Turkey. The ensemble will participate in festivals to be held in Constantinople and Bursa and will also perform in other Turkish cities. [AU201902 Tivana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 20 Jun 81 AU]

CSO: 2100/86

## BULGARIA

### BRIEFS

VENEZUELAN AMBASSADOR--(Eduardo Morrero Bustamante), Venezuela's ambassador to Bulgaria, has arrived in the country. [Text] [AU091905 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Jun 81 p 2]

LUKANOV RECEIVES ANGOLAN OFFICIAL--On 5 June Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received (Pedro Van Dunen), Angolan deputy minister of power supply. A talk on cooperation in power supply was conducted. [Text] [AU091905 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Jun 81 p 2]

COOPERATION WITH USSR--Joint scientific cooperation between the Bulgarian and Soviet academies of medical sciences is being discussed at a session opened today at the Varna "Druzha" Resort International Scientists Center. This session is devoted to the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state. Throughout 3 days numerous lectures will be read assessing the results of joint cooperation between the two academies on the most topical medical subjects. [AU091905 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 9 Jun 81]

STATISTICAL COOPERATION WITH CUBA--On 8 June, the Bulgarian committee on a uniform social information system, and the Cuban State Committee on Statistics, signed a cooperation agreement for the period until 1985. The agreement was signed in Sofia. [AU091905 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 8 Jun 81]

CSO: 2200/113

**'LEARN TO HATE THE ENEMY,' ARMY POLITICAL OFFICER URGES**

East Berlin VOLKSARMEE in German No 19, 1981 signed to press 4 May 81 p 3

['Our Viewpoint' feature article by Lt Col Heinz Rabe: "Our Image of the Enemy Has Intensified"]

[Text] Aleksandr Nikolayevich Bukhin will never forget the night of 8-9 May 1945. "Our vehicles: he told me, "were parked at that time beside the Army Engineer Training School in Berlin-Karlshorst, where the Nazi-Wehrmacht had to surrender unconditionally. We could tell what had happened by flares climbing into the night sky. The war was over! We were infinitely happy. In the morning, I drove my commanding officer back to Front HQ."

By commanding officer, he means Marshall of the Soviet Union Grigoriy Konstantinovich Zhukov. His 1st Belorussian Front was assigned the main thrust against the capital of the Fascist German Reich. As a representative of the Soviet Supreme Command and in the presence of representatives of the Western Allies, colleagues of Zhukov had accepted the unconditional capitulation. To former Lieutenant Bukhin, bearer of the Red Banner Order, Zhukov's book "Thoughts and Remembrances" is particularly dear, because it carries the following dedication: "To my driver who went with me on all roads of the war." From 22 June 1941, the beginning of the fascist attack on the Soviet Union, until 9 May, the day of victory, Zhukov's and Bukhin's travels amounted to 170,000 kilometers of war and victory!

In his greeting address at the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade Erich Honecker spoke of the immortal sacrifice connected with this: "Twenty million sons and daughters of the heroic Soviet people" as he said, "gave their lives in the Great Patriotic War for victory over Hitler-fascism, for liberation and the peaceful future of nations."

For us soldiers, the act of liberation by the Soviet Union is both a remembrance and an obligation. "On the side of the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies, to be all-round better prepared for war than the aggressor, is all that counts." This opinion expressed by our 12th SED Delegates' Conference identifies the purpose of our pact: To point out the limits to the potential imperialist aggressor and, if necessary, to destroy him on the battlefield.

The classical picture of the enemy was also precisely formulated by the 12th conference. The blame for the increasing gravity of the international situation, it was said, belongs solely to Imperialism, which has never cast off its aggressive nature. And: the imperialist enemy is preparing for all types of war, with emphasis on intercontinental nuclear war. Thus, we agree fully with the director of the political detachment

of the Fritz Schmenkel fighter wing, LTC Manfred Guenzel, when he says that the 12th delegates' conference and the 10th SED Congress intensified the picture of the enemy for members of the army and border soldiers. This was done with an analysis of the social-economic origins of imperialist aggressiveness, its appearances and the identification of the main directions of attack of the class enemy. "As a soldier, I must answer the question of whether the enemy's preparedness for aggression has increased, with an unqualified 'yes'," says LTC Guenzel.

We are confronted by an enemy far better equipped for adventures than before, who would use his weapons without thought. To use this knowledge for the general wellbeing of army members--and now too, the new inductees--is still a question of political work. Again, we hear the words of the experienced political workers, Comrade Guenzel: "One must not only talk about the enemy, but one must also learn to hate him. If he gives us cause, we must not only fight him, but defeat him."

The essence of imperialism and its intentions are aggressive. They are reflected particularly in the strategy of NATO. Its American leadership has turned to an offensive war doctrine, increasing its and the alliance's ability to conduct an extensive war on several levels. Our political conviction to counter the growing danger of war is the driving force in our wrestling for the greatest possible growth of combat power and readiness. Preventing a war remains the combat task of the socialist armed forces. This will succeed the better we know for what, against what, and on whose side we are fighting. Vigilant peacetime conduct is our class mission. Imperialism is always our enemy. At the side of those who fired a victory salute in Berlin 36 years ago, we are indomitable.

9280

CSO: 2300/241

## BRIEFS

NEW SECRETARIES FOR BUDAPEST PARTY COMMITTEE--At an expanded session of the Budapest Party Committee chaired by Laszlo Marothy on 22 Jun, Dr Laszlo Bozso was relieved of his post as secretary of the Budapest committee. Elected in his stead were Dr Laszlo Bekesi, deputy chief of the Metropolitan Council, and Gabor Borbely, first secretary of the District V party committee. Dr Laszlo Bekesi was born in Gyor in 1942. Originally a junior financial desk officer, he won his degree in economics at the Karl Marx University of Economics. He is also a graduate of the Political College of the MSZMP. He has been a party member since 1968. In 1969 he served as deputy chief of the financial department of the Pest County Council and as head of said council from 1970 to 1973. Between 1973-1975 he was vice chairman-at-large of the Pest County Council. He has been deputy chief of the Metropolitan Council since 1975. Gabor Borbely was born in 1937. He is a graduate of the College of Pedagogy and was originally a teacher. After completing college he worked first as teacher, then as deputy director [presumably of his college]. After doing political work for the Budapest committee of KISZ, he became deputy department head of the District VI KISZ committee. In 1969 he became department head of the KISZ Central Committee. From 1971-1976 he worked as KISZ Central Committee secretary. In 1977 he became first secretary of the Party committee of District V. [Excerpts] [Budapest ESTI HIRLAP in Hungarian 23 Jun 81 p 3]

CSO: 2500/294

CP 'LIBERAL WING' ORGAN INTERVIEWS SOLIDARITY'S BOGDAN LIS

Helsinki KANSAN UUTiset in Finnish 30 May 81 p 9

[Interview with First Vice Chairman Bogdan Lis of Solidarity, by KANSAN UUTiset Correspondent Risto Korhonen in Warsaw, date not specified]

[Text] Abroad it is generally thought that Lech Walesa is the same as Solidarity. However, this is not the case. Others in the union also have power.

The first vice chairman or the number two man of the powerful 10-million member trade union, Solidarity, is Bogdan Lis. He is a member of the Polish United Workers Party or thus a Communist.

Our Warsaw correspondent met Bogdan Lis and discussed Solidarity as well as the Polish United Workers Party with him.

Lis' views are frequently quite radical. Recently on Polish television he compared his country to a bus being driven from one side of the road to the other by a drunken driver. By the driver he meant the Polish United Workers Party and by the passengers he meant the Polish people.

[Question] By this did you mean that the driver should be replaced?

[Answer] That is not the question. The driver and the passengers are travelling on the same road. It is a question of limiting the right of the driver to be drunk. The passengers should be able to control the condition of the driver. In that way the safety of the trip will be improved.

Membership Awakened

[Question] In Poland there has been much commotion about the so-called horizontal movement, the most visible event of which was the April meeting in Torun. What is your understanding of this as a party member?

[Answer] I am unconditionally for the movement. It is at this time an impressive movement and the fact that it has come about demonstrates that the members of the party have arisen from a deep sleep after many decades.



The party is being pressured to become more democratic from the bottom up. And, therefore, if some of the party leadership is afraid of this movement, it is only the result of the fear of losing one's position.

#### The Party Will Not Die

[Question] What is your personal relationship with the party leadership?

[Answer] I have no personal relationship with the highest leadership. The leadership itself is at fault for the present crisis. Therefore, I cannot adopt a positive attitude toward them and believe that they are indeed capable of change.

[Question] Why are you still a member of the party?

[Answer] I am a member of the Polish United Workers Party and I intend to remain so. What kind of party would we have if all those who think democratically, such as the supporters of the horizontal movement, were to leave the party? What would our party be if everyone who does not humble himself before any kind of leadership were to leave the party?

#### A Worker

Leszek Lis is surprisingly young to be the vice chairman of a 10-million member association. He is only 28 years old, but has considerable social experience for his age. He joined the Union of Socialist Polish Youth in 1972 and the Polish United Workers Party in 1975.

Before the events of last August Lis worked in the Port of Gdansk as a gauger. He has served as chairman of the youth section of the ZMP [Union of Socialist Polish Youth] at the Port of Gdansk, vice chairman of the party section and in significant tasks at the district level as well as in party and the youth league.

[Question] At the Torun meeting many party members complained that they were not accepted at the job site last fall since they belonged to the party. How was it in your case?

[Answer] I did not have any problems. Everyone knew how I thought and I have for years made my thoughts known.

[Question] And then what about the contrary. Have you had any difficulties? Lech Walasa has boasted that he has been detained a hundred times. What about you?

[Answer] I have never been detained. This is probably a result of the fact that I have had important duties in the party.

[Question] The Polish United Workers Party is a Marxist-Leninist party. What does Marxism-Leninism mean to you?

[Answer] Indeed, what is meant by it. Until now we have had a distorted Marxism-Leninism. All those who have spoken loudly in its name have misused it.

it is fair to say that in Poland the words Marxism-Leninism and socialism do not bring to mind a favorable impression. Socialism has been distorted so much in our country that even the word itself has been placed in a bad light.

#### Walasa and the Christians

[Question] In the statutes of Solidarity there is mention that the union is open to Christian ethics. As far as the Nordic countries are concerned its inclusion in the statutes of a trade union seems to be very peculiar.

[Answer] Solidarity is the first real trade union in our country. It is composed of all social spheres, members of the Church, members of the party, those without any party affiliation, and so on. We cannot in our statutes compress everyone into a single mold in which there is only one ideology. Therefore, in addition to others, the Christian ethic is also mentioned in our statutes.

[Question] What are your personal relations and the relations of other party members in the leadership with Lech Walasa's Christian wing?

[Answer] It would be a matter of concern if we did not have any differences of opinion. They do exist. But we are all unanimous in the fact that Solidarity is and will continue to be a broadly based social, but nonpolitical trade union.

#### KOR (Committee for Social Self-Defense) Is Only a Decoration

[Question] And what about the much talked about KOR. What do you have to say about it?

[Answer] One issue is certain. Without the assistance of the KOR and other free social organizations, Solidarity would never have been established. At this time KOR is only a decoration without significance. But if Solidarity were destroyed for some reason or other, KOR would rise again.

[Question] But is not KOR a radical organization. At least the press in neighboring countries has written articles attacking it?

[Answer] These arguments about KOR's radical elements are only an apparent attempt to attack the whole process of change in Polish society. The fact is that society itself is more radical than KOR.

I myself can testify to the fact that during certain crises it was the members of KOR who pacified the leaders of Solidarity.

#### Poland Is Not Czechoslovakia

[Question] What is your opinion of the future possibilities for democratic development in Poland? Is there not a fear that Czechoslovakia 1968 will be repeated?

[Answer] Our situation is not the same as it was in 1968. Perhaps we are approaching that situation. There is no fear of this on the part of Solidarity since the Soviet Union has approved Solidarity as a social trade union.

However, I am fearful for the situation within the party. It can turn out to be a dangerous factor.

#### Who Is Funding Solidarity?

[Question] The same sources in neighboring countries contend that Solidarity is being funded from the West?

[Answer] Certain foreign trade unions are assisting us, but our main funding is from the Polish state. According to a trade union law on the books since 1949 the state is obligated to pay mine and Lech Walesa's wages, among others. However, our goal is that our activities will be funded in their entirety by membership dues.

We can accept no more than 2,500 dollars every three months from abroad. Therefore, we have requested that if anyone wants to help us, they should assist us in the form of paper, press equipment and copiers. We are unable to obtain such items in Poland. We do not want money. And, in general, if we do accept it, no conditions can be attached.

#### No Strikes Without Reason

[Question] Solidarity's reaction to Prime Minister Jaruzelski's prohibition on strikes was strangely placid. Was this matter negotiated with you?

[Answer] It was not directly negotiated, but the government gave us to understand that such a proposal could come before the Sejm (parliament).

Moreover, it is not a prohibition on strikes. It is only a proposal approved in the Sejm. Our position is that if the government acts in such a way that strikes will not occur, then they will not occur. We will not strike without reason.

Ryszard Lis states that the most important internal event now taking place in Solidarity is the union's elections, which are expected to be concluded in the first part of June.

All in all, the most significant issue is the new trade union law to be completed by the end of May. Solidarity has worked on it all spring together with the government and the trade unions.

Lis does not want to discuss the internal questions of the various trade unions. He will only say that the situation in them is extremely confusing. According to him the leadership of these unions has ruined themselves in the eyes of the workers since the same individuals were in the leadership of the old unions.

#### Establishment of Relations With SAR [Finnish Confederation of Trade Unions]

[Question] And what about Solidarity's foreign relations. You have official relations with many trade unions.

[Answer] We ourselves are not active in this matter. We will begin to promote this matter particularly after the elections. In this respect we have wanted to give a free hand to the leadership to be elected at the forthcoming association meeting.

But our operating principle will be that if we conclude ties with a union in a specific country, we would want to establish ties with all the trade unions in the country in question. This is what happened in Italy, for example.

[Question] Are you interested in establishing official ties with Finland's SAK?

[Answer] We want to establish ties with the SAK. We already have good relations with Sweden's LO [Federation of Trade Unions] for the reason that our printing press materials come through Sweden.

In Sweden we have met a few representatives of the Finnish trade union movement. The impression we received was that they indeed have an unusual amount of knowledge about Solidarity.

**We Believe In Our Own Power**

[Question] Would you like to say anything else to the readers of KANSAN UTISET?

[Answer] I would like to add that everyone in Poland believes that we ourselves are capable of resolving our own problems.

An understanding world opinion will help us in this. We hope that the press will not publish articles which place Solidarity in a political framework. Solidarity is not a political movement.

10576

CSO: 3107/104

# INTERNAL FACTORS CREDITED WITH 1944 REVOLUTION

Bucharest REVISTA ROMANA DE STUDII INTERNATIONALE in Romanian No 3 May-Jun 61 pp 211-221

[Article by Nicolae Copoiu: "Sixty Years Since the Congress of May 1921. The Place of the Party of the Working Class in the Modern History of Romania"]

[Excerpts] The party of the working class in Romania was one of the first workers parties created in the world. "The creation of the Social Democratic Workers Party of Romania, in 1893," Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said recently, "opened the era for the political organization of the working class on a national scale and strongly asserted the role of the working class as the most progressive social force in the development of our nation on the path of progress and civilization." The publications of the socialist and workers movement were not secret publications, slipped illegally into the hands of fanatic initiates, but they were publications with a great audience in public opinion, among the intellectuals, workers and even the peasants.

Of course, the victory of the proletarian revolution in a neighboring country could not help but have influences of all kinds in Romania. In general, however, Romanian public opinion approved of the overthrow of the tsarist regime in Russia and the socialist press made a positive contribution in providing correct information about the concrete essence of the new regime installed in Russia.

It should be stressed that the party of the working class adopted a single attitude toward the revolution in Russia, one of sympathy and support, in the spirit of worker solidarity, a spirit deeply rooted in the workers movement in Romania.

It is known that in many European parties the problem of affiliation with the Comintern led to the splitting of the workers parties and the affiliated factions became new communist parties. The unaffiliated groups kept the old names of the social-democratic parties and regrouped on the international level in the Socialist International (which still exists today). The Romanian Communist Party was not born out of any faction of an old party nor was it organized--as was the case with some countries in Europe--by former participants in the October Revolution who returned to their countries. In May 1921, the Romanian Communist Party was the same party of the working class which was officially called the Socialist Party of Romania in November 1918.



In the struggle against fascism the party was decisive in affirming the party of the working class as the principal force in the political life of the country at the end of World War II. An implacable enemy of Nazism, the communist party represented the best organized battle force in the country during the war. Neither the National Peasant Party nor the Liberal Party--although adversaries of Nazism and of the regime of General Ion Antonescu--were able to organize and carry on anti-fascist activities as the Romanian Communist Party had been able to as a result of its long experience in clandestine organizing (the RCP was declared illegal in 1924). It was not by chance that the events of August 1944 were led by the party of the working class and that the principal actions (the arrest of Antonescu the protection of the King, the patriotic guards who took charge of the principal strategic targets) were executed by communists or under their leadership.

In the contemporary world, there are some historians who view the socialist revolution in Romania with skepticism, attributing its victory to external factors. The rigidity and schematism of older Romanian history writings and the failure to study the great treasury of the history of the socialist movement and of socialist thought in Romania explains, in part, this profoundly erroneous interpretation.

The unearthing and publication of basic works on the long history of socialism in Romania, such as collections of documents and of publications from the workers press, represent for every historian indisputable arguments for recognizing the existence of deep socialist roots in Romanian society which did not need to wait for a world conflagration to blossom. When, in 1979, president Nicolae Ceausescu defined the events of August 1944 as the beginning of the revolution of national and social liberation, he had in mind the logic of historic events on the soil of modern Romania.

Indeed, the principal force in the transformational process launched on 23 August 1944 in Romania was the working class, the same working class which fought for more than a half a century for revolution. It was tempered, trained and able to undertake the revolution which it had announced in its party program at the end of the past century. The immediate circumstances of 1944 which favored the beginning of the revolution had an accidental character; they were not the real source of the revolution. The real source of the revolution was to be found in the organizing of the working class for more than 5 decades, in its political combat experience, in the loyal of training of party cadres. All these things were no secrets in Romanian society but they were its major realities, as many clear thinkers realized even before the war. This powerful political force which appeared at the head of the country after August 1944 had been raised on the very soil of the country. It has no history separate from the history of the country.

CSO: 2700/104



## COMPOSITION, STRUCTURE OF NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WORKING PEOPLE

Bucharest SCINTRIA TINERETULUI in Romanian 27 Jun 81 p 2

[Composition and Structure of the National Council of Working People]

[Text] The National Council of Working People is composed of 1,591 members selected from among the 2,067 candidates elected by the general meetings of workers in industrial enterprises dealing with construction, transportation, circulation of goods and finances who have been confirmed by the county conferences of representatives of the workers.

TOTAL: 1,591

Of which:

--Workers and foremen working directly in production	834
--Chief engineers, chief accountants, section and workshop chiefs, cadres from research and design	120
--Enterprise directors	100
--General directors of industrial centrals	40
--Secretaries of party committees, chairmen of trade union committees and secretaries of Union of Working Youth Committees in the large enterprises	130
--Party activists in the counties	50
--Members of the executive bureaus of the economic ministries	261
--Cadres from the central apparatus of the party and the mass organizations	56

## DISTRIBUTION BY BRANCHES:

--Machine building	298
--Chemistry	109
--Metallurgy	98

--Mines, petroleum and geology	103
--Electric energy	58
--Light industry	192
--Forestry economy and construction materials	122
--Transportation and telecommunications	127
--Construction, small industry and the communal economy	146
--Trade, supply and tourism	102
--Artisan cooperatives	53
--Consumer cooperatives	36
--Finance, banks and other fields	42

According to nationality:

	Number	Percent
--Romanians	1,430	89.9
--Hungarians	124	7.8
--Germans	30	1.9
--Others	7	0.4

According to sex:

--Men	1,064	66.9
--Women	527	33.1

According to political affiliation:

--Party members	1,352	85
--Members of the Socialist Unity and Democracy Front Organization	239	15
--Members of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Central Auditing Com- mission		141
--Deputies in the Grand National Assembly		93
--Heroes of Socialist Labor		43

CSO: 2700/304

## FOREIGN STUDENTS LAUD ROMANIAN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Bucharest SCINTEIA TINERETULUI in Romanian 11 Jun 81 p 6

[Article by Mariana Braescu: "All Conditions for Study and Living"]

[Excerpts] Bouaou Brahem, Goulou Bernard, and Basim M. Abid Ali are three young people who are studying in Romania. We spoke to them at the Agronomic Institute in Iasi where they are studying. Brahem is a 24 year-old Algerian, Bernard is a 26 year-old Congolese and Abid Ali is a 30 year-old Iraqi. Their orientation toward agricultural education is surprising since all three of them were born and raised in the capitals of their countries. Their orientation toward Romanian education is more natural, they tell us, since the Romanian school is known and esteemed, Romanian specialists are much in demand, and Romanian hospitality is well-known. Thousands of young people from the developing countries are studying to satisfy the socio-economic needs of their countries. These youths realize their dreams when they study in Romania.

Bouaou Brahem, third year student in zootechny, says: "I have learned the Romanian language very well and I can even speak Moldavian! We have good study and living conditions and excellent professors. Our faculty requires a great amount of practical activity. The integration of Romanian education with practical activity gives good results. I have one more year to go. In my own country I want to work, first of all, in production and then move on to research and a doctorate which, of course, I want to get in Romania, in Iasi."

Bernard Goulou, who will be graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy, says: "I am preparing my thesis from the field of genetics. In my second year I began practical activity at a teaching farm of the faculty. I did everything--plowed the land, drove a tractor, sowed and harvested crops. Since the crops are different in Romania, foreign students take a special course entitled 'tropical crops.' I have had all conditions for education and recreation I am a fullback on the institute's team and guitarist in the group called 'Sound Power' for foreign students in Iasi."

Basim Abid Ali, a doctoral candidate, said: "I did my undergraduate work in my own country and I worked on a farm; I taught marketing in Baghdad; I worked in many countries; I took specialized courses in Bulgaria and then I became a candidate for a doctorate in Romania. After a 6-month training period in Cluj I came to Iasi. I have planned by dissertation and the next two years and seven months will mean study and intensive training for which all conditions exist for the doctoral candidate."

CSO: 2700/305

## VIEWS ON ORIGIN OF ROMANIAN LANGUAGE DISCUSSED

Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian No 7, 5 Apr 81 pp 33-36

[Article by Acad, Ion Coteanu: "History and Language in the Old Carpatho-Danubian Area"]

[Excerpts] The so-called "formation" of the Romanian language was viewed in the past in many ways. Only one interpretation will be discussed here, not so much for its detailed elements as for a matter of principle--namely, because this interpretation considered that one could speak of the Romanian language only after the Slavic influence was exercised on the Latin language. Before that, according to the author of this opinion, O. Densusianu in "Histoire de la langue Roumaine" [History of the Romanian Language], Volume I, Romanian resembled an Italian dialect.

It is not our intention to dispute the importance of the Slavic influence which, undoubtedly, gives a certain color to Romanian expression by the great number of Slavic words adopted by the Romanian language in the past, just as we believe that one cannot dispute the importance of the large number of Arabic words in Spanish, words of Germanic origin in French, words of Romance origin in English, or words of Danish origin in Russian. But, since none of these languages were thought to have become Spanish, French, English, Russian, etc, after they underwent the influences mentioned, then one cannot say that the Romanian language was constituted as such as a result of the Slavic influence. The obvious Romance character of the enduring part of the Romanian language (the grammatical structure and the basic vocabulary) was not affected in the period in which it received and adapted in its spirit words of Slavic origin, nor in other periods in which the same thing occurred with elements of another origin, for example, with words of Turkish origin.

When O. Densusianu formulated the opinion mentioned above--that is, in 1901, linguistics had not properly emphasized the role of the grammatical structure as a decisive factor for determining the specific nature of a language and, linguistics had emphasized even less the value of the basic vocabulary. At that time, researchers allowed themselves to be impressed by the number of words of various origins, although B. P. Hasdeu showed the importance of lexical frequency, talking about the "theory of the circulation of words."

If the grammatical structure of the Romanian language and its principal vocabulary have not been modified in their essence by the exercising of one influence or another, it is clear that Romanian kept the same specific nature after it received words from other languages.

CSO: 2700/304

# REPRESENTATIVES NAMED FOR JOINT HYDROTECHNICAL COMMISSIONS

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 34, 20 May 81 p 2

[Council of Ministers Decision on the appointment of Representatives of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of Their Deputies, for the Application of the Romanian-Soviet Hydrotechnical Convention in the Romanian-Soviet Joint Commission for the Stinca-Costesti Hydrotechnical Knot on the Prut River and in the Romanian-Hungarian Joint Hydrotechnical Commission]

[Text] The Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania resolves:

Article 1--Comrade Constantin Ionescu, vice president of the National Council of Waters, is appointed representative of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania for the application of the provisions of the Romanian-Soviet hydrotechnical convention concluded in 1952.

The following comrades are appointed deputies to the representative of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania for the application of the Romanian-Soviet hydrotechnical convention:

--Ion Teodorescu--chief state inspector in the National Council of Waters, and

--Gheorghe Ciocirlian--director of the Prut directorate of waters subordinate to the National Council of Waters.

Article 2--Comrade Ion Teodorescu, chief state inspector in the National Council of Waters, is appointed chairman of the Romanian side in the Romanian-Soviet Joint Commission for the Stinca-Costesti Hydrotechnical Knot on the Prut River.

Comrade Corneliu Rusu, department chief in the National Council of Waters is appointed deputy to the chairman of the Romanian side in the Romanian-Soviet Joint Commission for the Stinca-Costesti Hydrotechnical Knot on the Prut River.

The chairman of the National Council of Waters is empowered to appoint the secretary and the members of the Romanian side in the Romanian-Soviet Joint Commission for the Stinca-Costesti Hydrotechnical Knot on the Prut River, upon the recommendation of the Romanian side in this commission and with the agreement of the ministry or of the organ which the respective member represents.



The chairman of the Romanian side is empowered to appoint the Romanian personnel of the subcommissions and work groups in the organs of the Joint Commission.

Article 3--Comrade Ioan Badea, deputy chairman of the National Council of Waters, is appointed representative of the Romanian side in the Romanian-Hungarian Joint Hydrotechnical Commission.

Comrade Virgil Matei, department chief in the National Council for Waters, is appointed deputy to the representative of the Romanian side in the Romanian-Hungarian Joint Hydrotechnical Commission.

Article 4--Council of Ministers Decision No 1146/1973 on the appointment of the Romanian side in the Romanian-Soviet Joint Commission for the Stinca-Costesti Hydrotechnical Knot on the Prut River and Council of Ministers Decision No 132/1977 on the naming of the representatives of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of their deputies for the application of the Romanian-Soviet Hydrotechnical Convention, in the Romanian-Soviet Joint Commission for the Stinca-Costesti Hydrotechnical Knot on the Prut River and in the Romanian-Hungarian Joint Hydrotechnical Commission are no longer in force.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA

Prime Minister,  
Ilie Verdet

Bucharest, 3 May 81  
No 55

CSO: 2700/299

## BRIEFS

**DUMA RECEIVES GREEK BANKER**--Bucharest, 20 May (AGERPRES)--On May 20, Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, secretary of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, received (Angelos Angelopoulos), honorary governor of the National Bank of Greece, now in Romania for a visit at the invitation of the SDUF National Council. During the interview, the ascending course was highlighted of the manysided relations between Romania and Greece and views were exchanged on current international questions. [Text] [AU221818 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 20 May 81 AU]

**ROMANIAN-U.S. CULTURAL AGREEMENT**--Bucharest, 21 May (AGERPRES)--A programme of cooperation and exchanges between the government of Romania and the government of the U.S. in education, culture, science and technology for 1981-1982 was signed in Bucharest on May 21. The programme stipulates the further development of cooperation actions in the technico-scientific field, in education, culture, the press and the radiotelevision. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 21 May 81 AU]

**NEW DPRK EMBASSY BUILDING**--Bucharest, 23 May (AGERPRES)--On May 23 the new building of the embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Romania was opened, in Bucharest. The opening festivity was participated in by Mihai Ghere, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP. Other Romanian officials as well as by the members of the delegation headed by Yi Chong-mok, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the DPR of Korea, now on a Romanian visit, and Sin In-ha, ambassador of the DPR of Korea in Bucharest. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0757 GMT 23 May 81 AU]

**MEETING OF BUCHAREST WRITERS ASSOCIATION**--On 2 and 3 June 1981 there was a general meeting of the Bucharest Writers Association in preparation for the National Conference of Writers of Romania. George Macovescu, the president of the Writers Union, conducted the general meeting. The composition of the new leadership organ of the Bucharest Writers Association, elected by the general meeting by secret ballot, is as follows: Constantin Toiu (secretary); Alexandru Balaci, Pal Bodor, Constanta Buzea and Dan Haulica (assistant secretaries); Ioan Alexandru, Stefan Banulescu, Ana Blandiana, Ion Caraion, Constantin Chrita, Stefan Augustin Doinas, Paul Everac, Laurentiu Fulga, Ion Horea, Mircea Iorgulescu, Eugen Jebeleanu, Nicolae Manolescu, Octavian Paler, Radu Popescu, Mircea Santimbreanu, Radu Tudoran and Romulus Vulpesu, members. [Excerpts] [Bucharest LUCEAFARUL in Romanian 6 Jun 81 p 7]

ROMANIAN-BRITISH COOPERATION AGREEMENT--A program of cooperation in the areas of education, science and culture was signed in Bucharest between the Romanian and British governments for the 1981-1983 period. Measures are envisaged to further develop bilateral exchanges in those areas. [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 29 May 81 AU]

HEALTH AGREEMENT WITH MONGOLIA--A 5-year program on Romanian-Mongolian cooperation in health protection and medical sciences was signed in Ulaanbaatar. [AU191926 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 19 Jun 81 AU]

CANADIAN MILITARY DELEGATION--Bucharest, 15 Jun (AGERPRES)--A delegation of the National Defence Collegium of Canada, led by Major-General L. V. Johnson, commander of the collegium, paid a visit to Romania over June 11-15. The guests had talks at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation and at the Ministry of National Defence. They also visited the military academy and the Central Military Museum and saw round tourist spots. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 15 Jun 81 AU]

CULTURAL EVENT WITH UK--Bucharest, 16 Jun (AGERPRES)--On the national day of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Romania-Great Britain Friendship Association arranged a cultural event in Bucharest on June 16. After the opening address delivered by Professor Doctor Mihnea Gheorghiu, president of the Academy of Social and Political Sciences, chairman of the Romanian-Great Britain Friendship Association, Professor Dan Berindei, secretary of the National Historians' Committee of Romania, shared impressions from his travel to Great Britain. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 16 Jun 81 AU]

HUNEDOARA COUNTY APPOINTMENT--Inasmuch as the position of chairman of the executive committee of the people's council of Hunedoara County has become vacant, on the basis of Article 97 of Law No 57/1968 on the organization and operation of the people's councils, the President of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees that Comrade Radu Balan is delegated to fill the position of chairman of the executive committee of the people's council of Hunedoara County. [Excerpts] [Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 39 9 Jun 81 p 2]

CSO: 2700/305

## CHURCH PRESS SAID TO CONTAIN DESTRUCTIVE PROPAGANDA

Belgrade BORKA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Jun 81 p 11

(Article by Momcilo Djorgovic: "Liturgies With Political Fireworks")

[Text] Religious Organs Contain Destructive Propaganda, Though It Still Does Not Reflect the General Mood of a Majority of the Clergy, Much Less Church Members

Sometimes charity and concern for the salvation of souls is reborn in the statement of individuals within our religious communities as political propaganda that is utterly of this world and altogether definite. A certain number of the brothers and sisters are not devoting themselves unreservedly and solely to the kingdom of heaven and to inconsolable in the "vale of tears," but persistently and cleverly to a painstaking effort to win recognition for nationalistic attitudes and to discredit freedoms, tolerance and equality of the nationalities. Militant new prophets are emerging who in the pages of the religious press attack in the name of the Holy Virgin and a fuzzy pastoral morality urban planning, technology, atheism, and nudism, all of which, according to them, are a fruit of socialism.

Nevertheless, most religious officials in policymaking bodies of religious faiths have a constructive attitude as citizens and have made constructive declarations about the principal achievements of the self-managed socialist community: about brotherhood and unity, about human rights and religious freedoms, and about our country's independent and nonaligned policy.

## Unfounded Apocalyptic Whimperings

The very fact that 40 religious faiths exist and operate in our country and have over 20,000 church officials who freely handle religious affairs and conduct religious services, that there are 30 secondary schools, 3 junior postsecondary schools and 13 senior postsecondary schools in the country, 200 newspapers and journals with an annual circulation of 15 million shows that neither the church nor religion are persecuted in our country. Neither religious people nor their pastors are discriminated against, and there are numerous well-known examples of their efforts in local communities and the Socialist Alliance. The bylaws of the SAWPY emphasize that all those "who are willing to fight for socialism on

the foundations of self-management, regardless of religious and other differences in outlook," voluntarily enter into association and organize within this democratic alliance of all the working people and citizens and of their associations.

Religious periodicals by and large have very good technical facilities. In subject matter they are very diverse and in their content are aimed at the broadest reading public: children of school age, young people and students, educated people and families. In their content they are informative and educative and provide spiritual recreation. They contain propaganda material, which certainly includes various badges, phonograph records, cassettes, and films, all of which is freely distributed without any sort of restrictive measures. This means that the churches' relations with the public have not been severed, just as editorial policy in their newspapers is altogether independent.

What is the reason, then, for writing to the effect that self-management "As it now exists, in its theoretical foundation--because of the way it is anchored in Marxism-Leninism, is a declared enemy to religion" (CRKVA U SVIJETU [THE CHURCH IN THE WORLD], No 3, Split, 1980). Where does this apocalyptic whispering come from: "We are lured away from the faith, we are enticed away from God's and the church's commandments. We are lured away from the religious meaning of our existence.... Even in our country there is atheization in public and social upbringing, from the nursery school on up" (GLAS KONCILA, No 5, 1980)?

These political liturgies refuse to see that Marxists are not religious, but that does not mean that they are enemies of religion; atheism was not invented by Marxists, it has been around since before Christ. Since there is no religious instruction in the schools, it is demagogically asserted that religion is being led into temptation. But perhaps in their concern for the salvation of souls they actually want to lure young people who did not want to go to religious schools?

### Soil, Blood, Faith and Kings

In the religious newspapers, the Catholic ones in particular, we run across tendentious political statements advocating that the church be granted the legal right not only to concern itself for the salvation of believers, but also to influence the system of upbringing and education on behalf of those believers and also on national policy through those believers "in responsible positions and in public services."

The nationality question is very much present in the religious press, and it is taken up from the nationalistic angle: soil, blood, faith and kings are the principal determinants of national identity. Certainly one cannot expect here a scientific and class-oriented approach. Flattery of the "general human" aspect always comes down in the specific case to some great Croat or some great Serb.

In the Catholic periodicals there is emphasis to the effect that "religion determines the identity of the nationality." Establishment of a "Catholic



Croatian Day" is proposed, and immediately thereafter it is noted that "there are bullies who would like to 'put an end' to all traditions overnight and who in the madness of false prophets write off everything that has been and the way things were, speciously preaching unreal innovations ..." (VERITAS, September 1979). It is stated that "only a man who is a good Christian can be a good Slovene" (ZNAHENJE, No 5, 1979). In certain newspapers counts are taken, and it is announced that the "two fraternal peoples" (the reference is to Croats and Slovenes) comprise 6,893,000 Catholics. It is said that the Croatian people is actually a people belonging to the "great mass of believers," and thereby, as we noted, a kind of division is made on a chauvinistic basis of that portion of that same people which is indifferent to religion, especially members of the LCY.

In the periodicals of the Orthodox Church the nationality question is regarded from a traditionalist angle. In PRAVOSLAVLJE it is often emphasized that the religious aspect and the ethnic aspect are an integral whole. Saint Vitus' Day in Kosovo is even today "a religious and ethnic holiday." Saint Sava is the only father of Serbian, and "in the contemporary world the Serb is not in essence either a genetic or rigid sociological and ethnic construct, but above all an awareness of one's time and an awareness of one's past. Today the Serb represents an awareness of social justice. Today there is no longer an exclusively external enemy which threatens with fire and the sword; the trials are primarily internal in nature...." According to PRAVOSLAVLJE (No 278, 1978), Serbia borders directly on Greece even today.

In the periodicals of the Islamic Community one notes at times that Islam is given the value and essence which it has in the countries of Islamic socialism. One sometimes encounters the expression Bosnjaci [an archaic term for "Bosnians" signifying those who have converted to Islam--translator's note] as well as "scholarly" assertions like these: "Science has established the truth and proven that for centuries the Turks were absolute masters of many Christian countries and peoples and that they did not interfere with their religion or ethnic identity," and, what is more, that "Islamization of the Bosnian followers of the Bogomils was voluntary, without force or pressure."

#### Without Poking Into Prejudices

One notes in the propaganda of religious periodicals as a whole that it is very cleverly conceived and that people with the highest religious education stand behind it. But this kind of propaganda activity still does not reflect the true status of the relation between the religious communities and society, nor does it reflect the general mood of most of the clergy, much less the congregations.

There are priests who stand in opposition to these destructive activities. We will cite only the example of the Catholic priest Niko Marovat, who in an interview with a newsmen in TV-15, periodical of the Slovenian Federation of Associations of Veterans of the National Liberation War, said: "So long as we burrow and poke about in history, and until we get rid of prejudices, there can hardly be any talk about coexistence. I know that we should not ourselves, we the church, be broadening the problem and giving it different dimensions. In the

final analysis we are all fighting to live better. Kardelj had an exceptional idea when he said that 'human happiness cannot be obtained by anyone unless he creates it himself.' And again: "There is still a large portion of church members and priests who are influenced by some sort of head-counting, color differentiation into red and black, that is, into believers and those who are not believers. The church is neither a phenomenon outside society, it is nothing and can be nothing alien to society. But it will become that if it shuts itself off and plays games with the past... We had better look to the future so as to become a part of society in the most intelligent way, so as to do more for it!... Eventually we must come to the point of not paying attention to what someone says about us in Argentina, France, Germany, or elsewhere in the world. It is a shame for anyone outside our church to influence our decisions in the 20th century. That won't do any longer. The decisions have to come from us ourselves. We are going back once again to distortion of the historical facts in our recent past. Actions like that justifiably arouse the resentment of our self-managed society."

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## REPORTING ON POLITICAL-SECURITY SITUATION IN MACEDONIA

(Editorial Report) Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian has been reporting on various meetings being held at the local opstina level dealing with the "political-security situation" and the problems of Albanian nationalism in Macedonia. In the 11 June 1981 issue, page 4, there are two articles. One reports on a meeting of the opstina conference of the LC of Macedonia in Tetovo and the other on a session of the presidency of the opstina conference of the SAMP of Struga. Dzemail Vejsefi, member of the presidency of the central committee of the LC of Macedonia, participated in both meetings held on 10 June in towns about 125km apart.

The Tetovo meeting condemned the "irredentist counterrevolutionary actions in SAP Kosovo together with the manifestations of Albanian nationalism in Tetovo opstina." The sentencing of the "group of organizers of the illegal so-called 'National Party of Labor', against which sharp words of condemnation were pronounced" was discussed. Also mentioned were "several nationalistic incidents occurring recently in certain secondary schools, the Skendijs sports society and in a number of cultural and artistic societies such as the Dzeladin Bekiri Cultural-Artistic Society." More effective measures to "overcome the conditions and trends which endanger the security situation and the fraternity and unity of the multinational population in Tetovo Opstina" were called for. The session also discussed the "request for an investigation of the behavior of certain educational workers who exhibited or are exhibiting nationalism and how it should be prevented, including measures forbidding them to work in educational-instructional organizations."

In Struga, after a brief discussion of the economy, "attention was turned to the question of the activities taking place in the basic organizations of the SAMP, LC and other organizations of socialist forces in connection with the controlling and eradicating of manifestations of nationalism and irredentism which Struga Opstina, where members of Albanian, Turkish and other nationalities live alongside of Macedonians, did not escape. ... We cannot tolerate such manifestations as we did in 1968 when there were incidents of Albanian nationalism and irredentism and we were satisfied with condemnation of the enemy, but we did not carry out the measures completely. Some of them went to Kosovo and obtained masters and doctors degrees. Two hundred of our students are studying there and 20 percent of them participated in the demonstrations." A number of incidents are mentioned including trips to Albania by LC members, a recent trip to Albania of 30 students organized by the

Niko Nestor school center, boycotting of classes, disorders by Albanian young people after a soccer match, etc. "Two members have been expelled from the ranks of the LC from the Boris Kidric factory in Livada village for nationalistic and irredentist remarks and 10 students have been expelled from the Niko Nestor secondary school center. The responsibility of several of the professors of Albanian nationality at the same center is being investigated."

The paper of 19 June, page 5, reports on the trial of five people in connection with the above-mentioned disorders after a soccer match. The incident took place after the match in Livada, Struga Opstina, between the Baskimi Soccer Club of that village and the visiting Makedonija Soccer Club from Vraniste, also in Struga Opstina. "Those accused are Nafi Polozani, second year student of business in Pec, Ziba Selal, secondary school graduate, Nait Loga, student at the Pedagogical Academy in Skopje, Nagib Ziba, student at the Pedagogical College in Gnjilane and Azem Sela, student at the Pedagogical Academy in Pristina, all from Livada village. The indictment charges that on 19 April 1981 about 12 o'clock, after the soccer match between the Makedonija Soccer Club from Vraniste and the Baskimi Soccer Club from Livada, which was played in Livada, all five of the accused in a group with other people in the middle of the village, about 300 meters from the playing field, met the players and fans from Vraniste who were going along the road. According to the opstina public prosecutor, Zivko Vraniskovski, the five accused vented their feelings on the guests, behaved impudently and recklessly, rudely insulted them, maltreated them and greatly humiliated them. They lined up in two rows along the street and some leaned over the hoods of the cars on the two sides and spit, cursed, kicked, struck with sticks, rocks, umbrellas, iron bars and fists, causing damage to six automobiles. The accused, together with other persons involved, endangered the tranquility of the citizens and disturbed the public order and peace, thus making their criminal charge 'violent behavior'. All of them were arrested on 19 April and the court punished them with two months imprisonment for their crime."

The political-security situation in Gostivar Opstina was the subject of a meeting of the Gostivar Opstina Assembly reported on in NOVA MAKEDONIJA of 13 June 1981, page 2. "The incidents which took place in Kosovo also had definite repercussions in the area of the upper Polog Valley, since a large number of organizations of associated labor are actively connected with the province. More than 200 pupils and students are studying at Pristina University and in secondary schools in the province. In the past 2-3 months in certain organizations of associated labor, local organizations and schools, citizens of Albanian nationality have undertaken nationalistic acts. Among other things, the statue of the national hero, Vase Malakoski, in the city park was destroyed. To date, 10 people have been charged with 11 criminal acts. It was acknowledged that in past years, persons who were sentenced for Albanian nationalism, upon completion of their punishment were again placed in the leadership of the cultural-artistic societies and returned to work in the educational institutions. It was also demanded that the investigation of the teaching cadres be completed. Of the 700 teachers who work in elementary education, about 200 do not fulfill the requirements."

The 18 June 1981 issue of the paper, page 5, reports on a meeting of the Chrid Opstina conference of the LC where "the delegate from the Bratstvo Industry for Metal products, Cvetko Tanevski, informed the participants that the workers council of his collective had accepted the resignation of the director general, Seladin Doko, who had acted from a position of Albanian nationalism, and that disciplinary measures had been taken against four workers of Albanian nationality."



## ALBANIAN NATIONALISM REJECTED IN MACEDONIAN MOSLEM COMMUNITY

Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 19 Jun 81 p 5

[Article by R. Todorovski]

[Text] Struga, 18 June--In all circles of our opstina, including religious ones, the manifestations of Albanian nationalism and irredentism which have also occurred in Struga are being energetically condemned. This, among other things, was acknowledged at today's joint session of the commissions for questions and relations with the religious communities under the Struga Opstina Assembly and the Socialist Alliance. Discussing the information on the incidents in Kosovo and on the social-political activity in Struga Opstina in connection with uncovering and eradicating nationalistic occurrences, the two commissions emphatically rejected the petition which Nazmi Hodza had sent to the opstina conference of the SAMP, signing it in the name of the Islamic Religious Community.

In this petition Nazmi Hodza made the type of demands that are not in the interest of either the religious community or society as a whole. The petition criticized the attitudes of the executive-political organs in connection with the phenomena and tendencies which are being expressed in the Islamic Religious Community. It was the judgment of both commissions (chaired by Mustafa Abelinovski and Ilmi Tusi) that Nazmi Hodza had independently and without authorization from the Association of Islamic Elders or of the Islamic Religious Community, provided this petition and personally signed it. In rejecting the petition the commissions also pointed out that Nazmi Hodza and Pajazit Kura, who are in the leadership of the Islamic Religious Community (one is a secretary and the other an administrative officer), have by their position forced the remaining believers to an evaluation of personal goals and interests. It was decided to send a request to the Association of Islamic Elders to expel Nazmi Hodza and Pajazit Kura, and that Nazmi Hodza be forbidden to conduct religious services. The two commissions recommended to the Opstina Conference of the Association of Reserve Officers of Struga to take away the rank of reserve officer from Nazmi Hodza (sergeant).

Supporting the judgment of the executive-political organs of the social-political organizations of Struga Opstina that in the leadership of the Association of Islamic Elders and the Islamic Religious Community are people who committed political violations in the past and against whom legal measures have been taken, and that they have acted contrary to the Constitution so that in some villages where



Macedonian Moslems live they are appointing hodzas who preach in the Albanian language the commissions concluded that in the future in settlements with Macedonian Moslems hodzas will be appointed from the Macedonian Moslems and not from the Albanian nationality. It was ordered that persons who had acted against the interests of our society not be chosen for the religious leadership.

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**July 18, 1981**